

	Percent
Waterfowl feathers (minimum)	80
Nonwaterfowl feathers (maximum)	8
Residue (maximum)	2

(c) *Percentage claims.* An industry member should not misrepresent directly or indirectly the percentage of down contained in an industry product. Illustratively,

(1) A product should not be designated as “100 percent down,” “all down,” “pure down,” or by other terms of similar import unless it in fact contains only down without regard to the tolerance set forth in this section.

(2) A product should not be represented to contain a certain percentage of feathers or down unless it in fact contains the stated percentage with due regard to the tolerances set forth in this section.

(d) *Designation of species.* An industry product may be designated by the name of a waterfowl species if a minimum of 90 percent of the waterfowl plumage contained therein is of that species.

(e) *Testing.* Tests to determine the composition of the filling material in an industry product should be conducted in accordance with Federal Standard 148a, dated December 10, 1964, entitled “Classification, Identification, and Testing of Feather Filling Material.”

(f) *Adulteration.* The tolerances set forth in this section are not to be construed to permit intentional adulteration. [Guide 6]

§ 253.7 Crushed feathers.

An industry product which contains crushed feathers should be labeled with a clear and conspicuous disclosure of that fact. A crushed feather product should not contain residue in excess of 5 percent of the weight of the crushed feathers contained therein. [Guide 7]

§ 253.8 Damaged feathers.

An industry product which contains damaged feathers in an amount in excess of 2 percent of the total weight of the filling material should be labeled with a clear and conspicuous disclosure that it contains damaged feathers. [Guide 8]

§ 253.9 Secondhand filling material.

(a) An industry product which contains any filling material which has previously been used should not be offered for sale unless a clear and conspicuous disclosure of that fact is made on the label thereof and in all advertising and invoices relating to such product.

(b) In making the disclosure referred to in paragraph (a) of this section the term *secondhand* may be used. However, such terms as *reworked*, *reprocessed*, or terms of similar import should not be used unless they are accompanied by a clear and conspicuous statement that such material is not new or has previously been used. [Guide 9]

§ 253.10 Cleanliness of filling material.

(a) An industry product which contains filling materials which have not been cleaned so as to meet the standard set forth in paragraph (b) of this section should not be offered for sale or sold.

(b) A test such as that reflected in Federal Standard 148a, dated December 10, 1964, entitled “Classification, Identification, and Testing of Feather Filling Material,” should be used to determine whether feathers and down have been properly cleaned. Feather and down material having an oxygen number exceeding 20 grams of oxygen per 100,000 grams of sample should be presumed not to have been properly cleaned. [Guide 10]

§ 253.11 Disclosure as to size.

(a) *Sleeping bags.* The sizes of sleeping bags should be disclosed by labeling and such sizes should be expressed in terms of the finished length and width measurements of the bag in inches qualified by the words “Finished Size”. If any representation of the “Cut Size” or the dimension of the materials used in the construction of sleeping bags, are made in labeling, advertising, marking, or otherwise, the provisions of the Commission’s Trade Regulation Rule on the “Advertising and Labeling as to Size of Sleeping Bags” should be followed (see part 400 of this chapter).

(b) *Comforters, etc.* The sizes of comforters and other similar industry